ter overthrow in the South. We do not intend-nor, indeed, are we at this time prepared to discuss the precise tenets of Mr. Buchanan in reference to Southern principles. Our object is simply to refer to the efforts made by Southern presses to throw doubt on his position, as an evidence that his strength begins to excite alarm. The observation of political events daily transpiring leads to a growing belief that Mr. Buchanan will be the nominee of the National Convention. Pierce, we are now fully satisfied, is out of the question. The Democratic party are too wise to encumber themselves with a millstone. They know that Pierce is destitute of popularity, is sustained by a few save brawling and noisy office-holders, and is regarded as weak, vacillating and unworthy. They know, too, that his nomination would lose them thou sands of votes. They will therefore give him a wide berth; will load him with complimentary resolutions, and vote in the Convention for another. Touching Douglas, we think very sincerely that his chances are not improving. Iowa, a neighbor of Illinois-one of the grea Confederacy of Western States, which was expected enthusiastically to sustain Douglas, has, we perceive, appointed a Buchanan delegation California has proclaimed for Buchanan; so has Pennsylvania, and it is even said that Vir ginia will endorse him. Where are the Doug las votes to come from at this rate. Thus far he has not secured the delegation of a single State, save, perchance, that of Louisiana; nor are we quite sure even of this. Certainly Douglas will have to gain tremendously within the next month or so, if he anticipates even a show of strength. Illinois alone cannot furnish capital enough.

Well, if Mr. Buchanan is chosen, and shoul by any possibility be elected, the Conservative party throughout the country, whether styling themselves Whigs, Democrats, or Know-Noth ings, will have small reason to complain. The very qualities which render Buchanan distaste ful to that interesting, though not particularly formidable party, known as the "Young South, commend him to all others. He has retaine sufficient of the leaven of his early federalist to keep him in the safe line of Conservative precedents. He never was rabid as a Demo crat, though a decided party man, and his career presents no prominent act of political daring which might lead to the presumption that he would embroil the country in difficulties and disputes, or strive to annex Mexico Ireland and the Sandwich Islands. We are very candid in acknowledging that if we are compelled to live under a Democratic regime we prefer James Buchanan to any Democrat in the field. He has brains, which Mr. Pierce has not, and discretion, which Mr. Douglas, we fear, lacks. But we are not without the hope of avoiding altogether the hard necessity of submitting to Locofoco rule.

From the Belfast (Me.) Journal. Record of the Democracy of Pennsylvania

Two important political papers have recently been submitted to the people—"The appeal of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to their brethren in other States of the Union," and an article from the Boston Post in favor of the renomination of Franklin Pierce, the one published by authority of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, and the other by direction of the navy agent at Boston. Th latter article having been extensively copied into the Pierce renomination subsidized we take pleasure in reproducing the portion of the former which relates to the special claims of the democracy of the State of Pennsylvania. We feel assured that the frank, unbought, out gushing sentiments of the democracy of Penn, sylvania, will not suffer in comparison wit the "by authority" article in the Post, any more than the record of their devotion to the democratic faith will suffer when exhibited contrast with that of the democracy of Massachusetts. As for ourselves, we are ready to confess that we altogether prefer the counsels of the former. The two documents, however, represent the two great antagonistic forces that must come into collision at Cincinnati,-the democracy of numbers and the oligarchy of

official station. We bespeak for the Appeal an attentive rusal. If any democrat or sincere friend of the Union can rise from its perusal without feeling the deepest gratitude towards the ancient com monwealth of Pennsylvania and her sterling democracy, he may well doubt the genuineness of his own patriotism. Penusylvania stands an enduring monument of fidelity to that Union she contributed so largely to form more than sixty years ago. No democratic candidate for the presidency was ever elected without her vote, and only two, -Jefferson in '97 and Jackson in '24,-have failed of an election with it. These two illustrations, however, but illustrate the sagacity and patriotism of her democracy, as in both instances their candidate was adopted by the democracy of the Union at the suc ceeding presidential elections, and triumphantly elected. Though the largest and most thoroughly democratic State in the Union, and ever foremost to elevate the democratic sons of other States to the presidency, she has never had one of her own sons put in nomination for that honor. And now, after so honorable a service of above three score years in the ranks of the democracy, she demands an act of simple JUSTICE at their hands. He who would de ny it to her had better first weigh well the probable consequences of denial.

In connection with this "Appeal" we repro duce what we said in an article in the JOURNAL of the 22d of February, entitled, "Appeal of the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

"If there is anything in past services, -any thing in self-sacrificing devotion to democratic principles,—anything in a constant, all-pervading love for the Union,—anything in patience under neglect,—anything in the necessity for, and the ability to render present aid, or anything in local claims which entitles a sovereign State t high consideration in the selection of a candidate for the presidency, the democracy of Pennsylvania have made out their case."

..... Singular Discovery of Old Coins .-While some hands were digging out a cellar in Botitour County, Va., about four miles from Buchanan, they came upon a quantity of coin, consisting of some eight pieces, in an iron box about fourteen inches square. The coin was larger than a dollar, and the inscriptions in a language wholly unknown by any person in the vicinity. Upon digging down some sixteen inches lower, they came upon a quantity of iron implements of singular, and heretofore unseen shape. Several scientific gentlemen have examined into the matter, and have some to the conclusion that the coins, together with the various other curiosities, must have been placed there at an extremely early date, and before the settlement of this country.

The Riot and Massacree at Panama.

An Extra from the Aspinwall Courier, dated the 17th of April, gives the subjoined particulars of the terrible affray at Panama, of which we had a telegraphic account yesterday:

Another of those terrible fights between the natives and foreigners which have occurred on the isthmus several times since the emigration to California commenced transpired at Panama on the night of Tuesday, the 15th. The result was a most horrible massacre of innocent pas-sengers, a great destruction of passangers' baggage, and a devastation of property both of the Railroad Company and individual residents near the Panama railroad station.

The difficulty originated in a dispute about ne dime between an intoxicated passenger and a native respecting payment for a piece of watermelon. The story is, that the native, being much exasperated by the conduct of the passenger, drew a knife, on seeing which the assenger fired at the native and severely younded him. This brought forward another native, who stabbed the passenger, and then the combatants increased considerably on both sides for some time; a number were shot and more badly cut with machetes.

Through the exertions of Mr. W. Johnson the Panama Railroad Superintendent at the Panama station, the fight was then stayed for a short time. But anon it broke out with renewed violence, and an apparent organization and evident method, which told fearfully for the natives. About this time it began to be evident that spite against the Railroad Com-pany and plunder were the chief motives of the strocities and depredations which had been and were to be committed. The first affray occurred between 6 and 7 P. M., and but brief in ervals of tolerable quiet occurred between that our and midnight. The most terrible assault was made between 9 and 10 o'clock.

All the officials on the station, with the exception of the superintendent, lost every thing hey had in clothing and valuables of every lescription. The Panama Railroad counting room (including the desks of the Pacific Mai Steamship Company) was entirely ransacked, and every thing of value carried off; the books and papers were cut and torn to pieces, and one of the safes (which contained but little money) was broken open and pillaged, while the other was pierced to the inner linings, but nothing taken therefrom. Every drawer and desk and closet was ransacked, and nothing was left in its place or uninjured. The freight house was riddled with balls, and all the baggage that had not been put in the lighters i go off to the steamer was rifled. The officers all left the station except Mr. Center and Mr. Johnson; they were on the premises until the ransacking was nearly completed. Mr. Center had several very narrow escapes; two men were shot by his side, and he avoided the same fate by concealing himself among the rafters

of the buildings.

Some twenty foreigners were killed, and between thirty and forty badly wounded. Among the latter were several women and children among the former were, R. W. Marks, of Pennsylvania, a four years' resident; M. Dubois, of Louisiana, also an old resident. Both of these were respectable and esteemed citizens, whom we have known long and well. Mr. Stokes, an officer of the Walker company that came to Panama on the Cortes, was also among the tilled. Mitchell Bettern, of Orleans county Vermont, from Gold Hill, Placer county, Cal fornia, was found murdered in the woods near he railroad station. He had two thousand dollars on him when murdered. So we are nformed by one of his fellow-passengers.

An attempt having been made to get the passengers who were in the vicinity of the staon on board the little steamers, the natives formed a guard at the beach, and stripped men, women, and children as they approached, tak ing the women's rings from their fingers and ears and their pins from their cuffs and bosoms Of the wounded who were residents of the sthmus we have the names of W. H. Hunter, shot in the wrist; bone fractured; Theo. de Sabla, Secretary of the United States Consul

at Panama; - Palmer, an employee of the Of passengers per steamer Illinois: George O. Field, of New York, shot in the hip with a musket ball-bad fracture; Jos. M. Parker, Bangor, Maine, cut with a machete on the head-skull fractured and a stab in the loins; A. W. Selover, Providence, Rhode Island, sho through the lungs with a musket ball; A. Lante Swane, Strong, Maine, shot in the shoulder with a musket ball, which passed down into the

Of passengers per steamer Cortes: Patrick O'Neil, San Francisco, gun-shot through the body and a gash on the head with a macheterelatives at New York; Nathan Preble, Han cock county, Ohio, cut in the face very badly with a machete; Rev. Jno. Selwood, late Recto of Trinity church, Grahamville, South Carolina, shot in the region of the stomach, and also the head, with musket balls; likewise had a cu in the head with some sharp instrument.

At the police station there were some dozen of the "Illinois" passengers, all of whom were wounded, but none of them seriously, except one, whose name we could not ascertain.

All the above were attended sedulously and as promptly as possible by Drs. Otis, of the Warrenton, of the "Philadelphia," and Riley, of the "John L. Stevens." Drs. Kratowchil and Le Breton, of Panama, were engaged with the wounded that were taken to hem during the evening, and they were at the railroad station dressing wounds when we left Panama yesterday morning.

They made here the most successful and acrative pillage of the night. A large number of the passengers passed this ordeal, and among them were few who had not several hundred dollars, and some as much as five, six, and seven thousand dollars. Most yielded to the demands of the robbers without much resistanc, and those who made attempts to escape or resist were immediately cut down.

Although the number of dead and wounded known is not greater than we have stated, we feel confident that more were killed than have been found or of whom we have any tidings. Of fourteen dead who lay in the railroad freight house on the following morning of the 16th, we could obtain the names of only one, Lieut.

to subdue the savages after they commenced the second attack was very-bad, and indeed the police did very much harm rather than any good. Among those who were active in en-deavoring to quell the rioters were the United States Consul, the British Consul, Theo. de Sabla, Secretary of the United States Consul, Dan Runnels, and some others.

Mountains of Silver .- A letter in the New York Sun, purporting to give an account of a recent exploration in the Masilla Valley,

"We have seen and examined the "Silver Mountains of Arizona," on the line of 32 degrees. They are but a short fifteen miles south of Gray's line for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and I assure you that for miles together the richest ores-richer and more abundant by far than those of Potosi-lie heaped up, and piled hills upon hills, as if Nature had there poured out her treasure in one grand, overhelmning mass. I have seen the best mines in Mexico, but nothing can compare with the Silver Mountains."

..... An Unwhipt Villain .- We copy following from the Baton Rouge Gazette. A bitter feeling exists in this community we write against some unhung wretch who acts correspondent to a sheet called "Life in Boston and New York," under the signature of "Spy," in which the most sacred reputations will be imm are assailed and aspersed by the malicious and Costa Rica. fiendish vagabond.

Affairs in Nicaragua.

ing account of the fight between Gen. Walker's army and the Costa Ricans, will be read with Rica: painful interest :

"The Costa Ricans disputed every inch; but the Americans broke through their barricades, and with great slaughter drove them from their defenses. The Costa Ricans had with them a heavy piece of ordnance, to obtain which the Americans made a desperate attack and succeeded. The Costa Ricans made two or three very courageous efforts to recover their lost arm; finding this impracticable, a body of three hundred of them were observed to fall back. This was construed by Walker's officer's into a retreat, and redoubling their efforts they were put to a total rout. Almost simultaneously with this about 250 fresh Costa Ricans were observed to approach the scene of conflict. These were promptly met by the Americans now flushed with the prospects of a complete and brilliant victory, and after a terrible strug-gle they were routed with much loss.

"Walker could not have had in the field a force exceeding six or seven hundred men. He acted during the entire action with the greatest coolness-exhibiting no fears as to the result. The following is a list of Walker's killed and

Killed .- Lieut. Morgan, Aid-de-Camp to the leneral; Captains Houston and Clinton; Col. Marchado, commander of the native forces

Lieut, Stall Wounded.—Capt. Cook; Lieut. Gist; Lieut. Jones, and Sergeant Sarsfield.

LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION. Killed.—Capt. James Linton, Corporal Robert Kellet, Privates John Bridley, J. M. Jenn ings, J. H. Lane, Wm. Gould, George M. Dick

Wounded .- Privates Joseph Springer, C. M Terry, (wounded accidentally on the return march,) 1st Lieut. Jas. C. Jamerson, Private Patrick Thomas, Louis Lott, Albert Adams. FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.

-Lieut. J. Gay, Privates P. Lynn, Rorror, Bradley, Stone, Sergeant Wm. M'Carty Privates Barnhouse, A. G. Gates, Captain Har rell, Privates Blackburn, Finn, Whites, Bar stow, Knox, Logan, Le Clere, Stickner, Dart, Davidson, Barr, Sergeant Chesnut, Privates McMurney, Duncan, Lieut. John Doyle, Sergeant Kistner, Privates McMahon, McGruar, DeLaney, Houston, Fisher, Miller, Hernshan Townsend, Milty, Winchester. Wounded.—Sergeant A. Pittman; privates

Kipp, George Cook, T. Lane; Lieut. Leon ard, Porter Ayers; Corporal Chandler; privates Ashbro, Henry Hodgdon, Martin; Captain Caycee, Lieut. Latemer; privates Woolf, Barker; Sergeant Hutchings, private Bulger, Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Dulan; privates J. Miller Brimer, Jones; Sergeants Dunnican, Halliday privates Burns, Forney, Williams, Langsdale Cody, Latta, Miller, Jones, James, Shaffer pearman, Mayer, O'Malley, Dollan, Furguson Missing .- A. Du Jan, L. Pache; privates lugustin, Jackson, Gleason, Geary, Gilligan Henry, Wilson, Moony, Oray, Cody.

SECOND RIFLE BATALION. Killed .- Privates Eldridge, Mullholland; Se eant Stock; privates Bogliger, Winkler, Web er. Esste. Edwards.

Wounded.—Privates Howell, Leslie, Lock wood; Sergeant Ketter, Second Lieut. Ander on, Corporal Whiting.

Missing.—Corporal Rodon; privates Straw house, Jeandrew, Huckley, Reeves.

MOUNTED RANGERS. Killed-Lieut. Philip Gillis, Acting Lieut . Winters, private Scott. Wounded .- Sergeants Corniff, Evelyn; pr

ates Lancy, Barray, McPard, Howard. El Nicaraguense of April 19th has the fol-

We are gratified to announce the good con ition of the wounded. Major Markham, Capt. Cook, Capt. McCardle, Capt. George Leonard, Lieut. Dollan, Lieut. Ayers, Lieut. Jamieson, Lieut. Potter, Sergeant Hodkins, Sergeant Dunnegan, Sergeant Retter, Sergeant Pittman, arm amputated; Sergeant Evelyn, Sergeant Sarsfield, Corporal Henry Whiting and private

Langsdale, are all recovering. The medical staff is busy night and day with the wounded. The brutality of the Costa Ricans after the fight has never been surpassed in modern warfare. General Walker, on his departure from Rivas, was compelled to leave a portion of his wounded (they had been declared mortally wounded by the surgeons) in one of the churches. These men were butchered by the Costa Ricans in the most cold blooded manner. The Costa Ricans admit 450 killed and 250 wounded in On the 13th instant a courier reached Granada from Rivas, who stated that the ene my had thrown many of the dead bodies into wells, but were not able to dispose of one-third killed in the battle, and that the atmosphere had become so infected from their decomposi tion that the cholera broke out on the 15th in its most violent character. Many of the Costa Ricans had died, others were suffering from the disease, and the troops were leaving the city terror stricken. Gen. Mora, it was reported,

was one of the victims of cholera. Among those who distinguished themselves the battle were Lt. Col. Sanders, Col. Fry, Capt. Waters, Col. Kewen, Majors Webber O'Neil, Rogers, Brewster and Markham, Capts Breckenridge, Sutter, Anderson, Rudler and Mason : Lieuts. Morgan, Winters, Smith, Leonard, Porter, Ayres and Gay; Adjutant Gen.

Thompson, and various others. The Americans murdered by the Ricans at Virgin Bay were Michael Lang, Peter Malone, Thomas Walsh, Thomas Hane gan and Thomas Loyd, New York, and in the ervice of the Transit Company; Mr. Wilson, of Easton, Pa., in the service of a hotel, a boy from New York, name unknown; A Lad, from California, owner of a saw mill; and a Mr Kenan, from Pennsylvania. Michael Ratchford, of Jersey city, and Charles Mahoney, of Pennsylvania, were wounded. It was this outrage that induced Mr. Wheeler, the American dinister, to protest against it in the name of the United States. The parties massacred, h declares, had nothing to do with the filibusters. and he adds that the outrage must be atoned for, or the United States will certainly vindicate

The following is a list of persons taken pris oners at Santa Rosa, and subsequently in the 25th of March: James Salomon, Ireland; John Perkin, Italy; Andrew Constantine, Samos; Manuel Grege, Corfu; Theodore Lid-ecker, American; Henry Dunn, Ireland; Isaac A. Rose, American; Henry Johsierder, Germany; Peter Pyme, Ireland; Philip Jehmit Germany; Peter Connan, Ireland; James Hollin, Ireland; Antoine Pornu, France; David Koch, Germany; William West, Prussia; Francis Narvaez, Panama; and Theodore

Heining, Prussia. Philip Egan Toothy was also taken prison and condemned at the same time, but his punishment was changed to imprisonment because he was the correspondent of the New Orleans

It was stated yesterday that an intercepte correspondence between the British govern ment and Costa Rica, in which the former agreed to contribute two thousand stand of arms to the latter, had fallen into Walker's hands. The letter making this offer is from the foreign office of Great Britain to E. Walerstein, the Consul General of Costa Rica. There are several other letters, one of which was from Mr. Moliny, the Costa Rican Minister at Washington, informing his government of recent letters received from the governments of Great Britain and France, in which great sympathy is felt for the Central American States in general. Another informs the gov ernment of Costa Rica that an English fleet will be immediately sent to the Pacific coast of

The following are the intercepted letters ber of Congress from that State.

which fell into the hands of General Walker. We insert to day the following, detailing the They are, it will be seen, of great importance, condition of things in Nicaragua. The follow- and may affect not a little the result of the present war between Nicaragua and Costa

From the British Foreign Office to the Consul General of Costa Rica.

FORREIGN-OFFICE, Feb. 9, 1856. I am directed by the Earl of CLARENDON to equaint you that, having referred to the War Department your letter of the 12th ult., rejuesting that a small supply of arms may be urnished to the Government of Costa Rica his lordship has been informed by that Department, in reply, that 2,000 smooth bore muskets, (nittons,) which are not so highly finished as the line pattern muskets of 1842, can be sup plied for this service at £1 3s each or if should be preferred, 2,000 of the line pattern muskets of 1852 can be furnished for 56s, 60

As soon as Lord CLARENDON is informed b you of the species of arms which you decide upon, he will communicate further with the War Department, and request that the arms may be placed at your disposal. I have the honor to be, Sir, your

dient and humble servant, To E. WALLERSTEIN, Esq., &c., &c.

From the Consul-General of Costa Rica the Minister of Foreign Relations. LONDON, Feb. 10, 1856.

SIR:-In reference to my note of 16th of ast month, marked No. 4, in which I commu nicated to your Excellency that in the inter-view with Lord Clarendon, I had begged of him to favor our Government with a loan of 2,000 muskets. I now take great pleasure to nform your Excellency that, on the 9th inst. was advised by the Secretary of Foreign Reations that Lord Clarendon, having consulted with the Minister of War in regard to my re quest, I received the information that 2,000 puskets could be obtained at the price of 23s. or 2,000 at 56s. 6d. for that service, as soon as I informed his lordship which of two kinds would suit me. He will give orders that the 2,000 may be placed at my disposal for the use of the Republic of Costa Rica. I have not yet replied to that communication, but I have writ en a private letter to said Secretary, entreat ng him to send me an order to examine the two kinds of arms. After seeing them I will still consider if it is convenient to take them without positive instructions from His Excellency the President; but in the meantime am persuaded His Excellency will see the promptness with which the Government of Her Britannic Majesty has complied with my request is a very strong demonstration of sympathy and good will towards that Republic Nothing is said, it is true, in the Minister's let ter about the time the money should be paid it shows this is left for the Republic to deter mine. I enclose herein a copy of the letter mentioned, and I take this opportunity to repeat myself your Excellency's most obedient servant, E. WALLERSTEIN.

To His Excellency Sr. Don Bornardo Cas-

tre, Minister of Relation of the Republic o Costa Rica, San Jose.

From the Consul General to the President of Costa Rica. LONDON, Feb. 16, 1856. Ser. Don Juan Rafael Mora, San Jose de Cost

Rica:

MUCH ESTEEMED SIR AND FRIEND-The mail which brings the correspondence of Jan. 1, from Costa Rica, has not arrived, and in consequence, I have nothing to say to you in regard to mercantile business. As to public natters, you will please to refer to my commu nications, of to-days, to the Minister. By this you will see that this Government is willing to put 2,000 muskets at my disposal for the ser vice of the Republic of Costa Rica. Nothing is said in the note about the time of payment However, I have not made up my mind to take them previous to receiving instructions from you, or which of the two kinds of arms to take. In case I should take them previous to your being able to write upon the subject, I will send them in the month of March, if a vessel sails for Punta Arenas, without further orders from you. I have not yet replied officially to Lord Clarendon, to offer him my most sincere thanks, in my own name, and that of the Republic, for his manifestations of sympathy and friendship for Costa Rica; and though the affable manner in which Lord Clarendon spoke to me when I hid him farewell, almost induced me to believe he would not refuse the muskets, I will not deny the pleasure I felt on the receipt of Mr. Hammond's letter. I could not sleep at all that night for joy. I sent him a note on the following day, stating I would address an official note to Lord Clarendon conveying my thanks and that, in the meantime. entreated him to send me permission from the War Department to examine the two kinds of muskets, so as to ascertain which I should take for the Republic. All this is very good, but I don't like the intelligence from Nicaragua, where it seems Walker is establishing himself, firmer and firmer, every day. I cannot understand how the other States did not unite themselves from the beginning to expel him from Nicaragua. I have etters from Guatemala and San Salvador requiring me to request from this Government, help and succor; but what can be done for Republics or people who do not make an exer-tion to help themselves. When I was telling Lord Clarendon that Costa Rica already had an army of 800 men on the frontier of Nicaragua, he was much pleased, and said, "That was a right step;" and I am persuaded that my having made that insinuation is one of the reasons for giving us the muskets. The questions pending between this country and the United States are very complicated, but there will be no war, for this reason, that the gentle-men in the great Republic observe that although the British nation do not boast or say much on the subject, they are determined to punish the Yankees very severely for the least nsult to the national honor. To the eyes of the whole world-of this country in particular -a war between the two nations would be one of the worst of evils; but to Central America the case would be very different, as Walker and his associates would son be kicked out of

Nicaragua. I send to the Government a copy of the Times, in which is found a letter from Mr. Marcy to the American Minister to Nicaragua. Though this letter appears to censure the Min ister, and holds out a threat to Walker, the true sense is, that in a short time the Govern ment of the United States will recognize Walker's Government. May God beln us

Yo , &c., &c., E. WALLERSTEIN.

Fanny Fern, in her "Peeps from under Parosol," which she contributes to the New York Ledger, has taken a peep at herself.

And here, by the rood, comes Fanny Fern Fanny is a woman. For that she is not to blame, though since she first found it out she has never ceased to deplore it. She might be prettier, she might be younger. She might be older, she might be uglier. She might be better, she might be worse. She has been both over praised and over abused, and those who have abused her worst have imitated and cop

One thing may be said in favor of Fanny she was not, thank Providence, born in the beautiful, back-biting, sanctimonious, slandering, clean, contumelious, pharasaical, phiddlede-dee peck-measure city-of Boston.

The Tennessee papers announce the death of the venerable Major Marr, formerly a mem-

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on the first of May, Mr. WELLER submitted a resolution calling on the President for any correspondence, not hithertofore commu nicated, with our Minister to Nicaragua, in regard to the recognition of the Nicaraguan government.

Mr. Weller said he was in the constant re-ceipt of letters inquiring whether he sustained he policy of the administration in regard to the Nicaraguan government, and he now took occasion to remark that he entirely disagreed with tha policy. If the Executive thought it expedient t reject Colonel French upon personal grounds, h thought the Nicaraguan government should have been notified of that fact, and been officially recognized. The usual practice of the Governmental had been to recognize the usual South America governments, whoever were in power there Those which lie on the route to the Pacific es pecially ought to be treated with courtesy and friendship. He did not desire to see Centra America annexed to this Republic, but he wanted a stable government there, and this was only to be accomplished by a diffusion of Anglo Saxon blood. Therefore, he thought that emigration to that country ought to be encouraged rather than discountenanced. He said that no man had been so shamefully misrepresented as Gen. Walker who was not a freebooter, but a man of pur-

He read the following letter from Gen. Walker GRANADA, April 15, 1856.

Hon. JOHN B. WELLER, U. S. Senate: MY DEAR SIE:—By the last papers from New York I learn that when I was denounced in the Senate for the conduct Nicaragua has pursued towards the Transit Company, you were so gen erous as to undertake to defend me from the as persions of men utterly ignorant of my character In consequence of this I take the liberty o writing some facts in relation to affairs here, and these will, I think, prove not unimportant to the government of the United States.

You have doubtless learned from the news-

papers how pacific was the policy Nisaragua pro-posed to pursue towards the other States of Central America. Notwithstanding all our overtures of peace, the neighboring Government showed themselves, if not positively, at least negatively hostile to the actual administration of Nicaragua. It was constantly asserted, not only here, but throughout Central America, that the States were stimulated to this conduct by English and French agents. But it was not until the cor-respondence of the Consul General of Costa Rica in London was intercepted by me a few weeks ago that positive evidence was afforded of the active sympathy the British government manifests for those who oppose the Americans in Nicaragua. The correspondence shows that England is furnishing arms to our enemies, and at the same time the whole British West India squadron is sent to San Juan del Norte in order that the moral weight of the English government may be thrown into the scale against our Repul

I do not know how these facts may appear the people of the United States, but to me they seem directly at variance with American interests These facts are patent to all, and their significance is apparent to the most superficial observer. There are other circumstances connected with the pre-sent war waging in this State and in Costa Rica which may require interpretation in order to make their importance felt. The Government of Costa Rica has never yet

declared war against the Government of Nicara-gua; yet it has invaded our territories and has murdered American citizens who have never forfeited the protection of the United States Govern ment. This has been done under cover of a decree issued by the President of Costa Rica declaring war against the American forces in the service of Nicaragua. To declare war against the forces in the service of Nicaragua herself is to deny in the most positive and offensive manner the right of Americans to engage in the service of a foreign State. Not only has this declaration of war been made in this offensive and unheard of manner, but another decree has been published ordering all the American prisoners of war taken by Costa Rican forces to be shot. This is to deny to Americans engaged in a foreign service the com-mon rights to which soldiers are entitled by the laws of war. Such decrees as those I have men tioned not only throw Costa Rica, as I conceive beyond the pale of civilized nations, but they di

rectly affect the honor and dignity of the United They [the Costa Ricans] attempt to control the American people and keep them within a limit which the American Government has never preemigrate to Nicaragua and take arms in her service. It remains to be seen whether she can sus tain herself in so singular a position. In such a war as they are now waging against us there can force—a circumstance I deem almost impossible—they may kill every American now in Nicaragua out the seed is sown, and not all the force o Spanish America can prevent the fruit from com ing to maturity. The more savage the nature of the war they wage against us the more certain the result, the more terrible the consequences. I may not live to see the end, but I feel that my coun-trymen will not permit the result to be doubtful. know that the honor and the interests of the great country which, despite of the foreign ser vice I am engaged in, I still love to call my own are involved in the present struggle. That honor must be preserved inviolate and those interests

must be jealously maintained. So far we have had great moral odds against us. The Government to which we all naturally look for aid and comfort has treated us with cold ness and disdain. There has been no Government to encourage us and bid us "God speed Nothing but our own sense of the justice of the cause we are engaged in and of its importance to the country of our birth has enabled us to struggle on as far as we have sone. We may peris the work we have undertaken, and our caus may be for a time lost. But if we fall, we feel it is in the path of honor. And what is life or what of having performed a duty, and of having co operated, no matter how slightly, in the cause of improvement and progress? I begin, however, to

save facts, and therefore will conclude.

I remain, with high regard, your obedient set Mr. Weller also alluded to the recent outrage

at Panama, in which thirty Americans had been killed. The best feeling existed between this government and that of New Granada, and he had no doubt the whole power of that government would be exercised to bring the offenders to jus-

Mr. SEWARD mentioned that two or three week ago, on his motion, a resolution had been adopted calling on the President for information on this subject, which had not yet been responded to Probably the President had good reasons, in view of the complicated state of affairs, for delaying to answer that resolution.

Mr. WELLER was not aware of that fact, or would not have offered this now.

Mr. SEWARD thought it better to let the subje rest for a day or two, as information concerning it was daily being received in this country, and it was important to leave the President free to exercise his discretion in this delicate matter. Mr. Douglas believed that the Clayton-Bulwer

treaty was being violated every day by Great Britain, and thought something ought to be done about it. He regarded the present government of Nicaragua as a legitimate government, as much so as other existing governments in Central America. It was the firmest and most stable grief, or decay. government they had had since throwing off the Spanish yoke; and so far as he knew, justice was more impartially administered, and the rights of man and of property were more sacredly guarded and protected under the existing government than under any previous one. Nor was it any objection to his mind that an American by birth was had as much right to become an asylum for emi-European emigrants. She had as much right to naturalize Walker and give him military command as we had to do the same by Gen. Shields. Further, Nicaragua had as much right to send an American by birth as Minister to this country as we have to send a man of foreign birth to represent us at the Court of Spain, Italy or Holland. He believed that we ought to enforce our neutrality laws, but not to go one hair's breadth beyond the line of strict duty.

Mr. BUTLER thought we ought to be careful and not involve ourselves in war with any nation through the acts of intermeddling adventurers. Mr. WELLER withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Tooms made a speech in opposition to the ction of the Naval Board, contending that the law had not been properly executed, and that the proceedings under it were all aull and void.

The Senate, after further proceedings, adjourned. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on the 1s of May, the Indian Appropriation bill, and the bill

reviving the act of 1853, relative to suspended en tries of public lands, and the act of 1846, concerning suspension pre-emption land claims were pas-On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the petition of th

members of the Pittsburg bar, against the official conduct of Judge Irvin, was referred to the judiciary committee. The Senate's amendments to the bill in addition

to the Bounty Land act of March 3d, 1855, were amended by the House and must therefore be again acted upon by the Senate.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Mr. MAXWELL, of Florida, delivered his views

on the Southern side of the slavery question, and in the course of his remarks condemned the free soil movements in Kansas. Mr. PERRY made a speech against the extension

of slavery. The Committee rose and the House adjourned

IN THE SENATE, on the second of May, a message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, with documents in relation to the settlement of the controversy with regard to the Lobos Islands; also, a message from the same, transmitting a letter from the Post Master General and correspondence in relation to the mail transportation between our Atlantic and Pacific possessious, in which the President commends the subject to the early consideration of Congress.

Mr. BENJAMIN made an eloquent speech in sup port of the rights of the South; and, toward the conclusion of his remarks stated the reasons why he would never join the Democratic party. The Whig party was dead, and the American party powerless, save for mischief, in helping the "Republicans.

Mesars. SEWARD, HALL, and CLAY continued the debate; at the conclusion of which the Senate adjourned till Monday.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, thirteen private bills were passed, and an adjournment

till Monday took place. The Committee of Conference on the disagree ing amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill not being able to agree, both Houses united in appointing a new committee.

Supreme Court of the United States. THURSDAY, May 1, 1856.

No. 99. The United States, appellants, Thomas O. Larkin et at. This cause was argued by Mr. Attorney General Cushing and Mr. Gillet for the appellants, and by Mr. Law-

rence for the appellees.
No. 100. The Union Bank of Tennessee appellant. vs. Wm. Jolly's administrators. This cause was argued by Mr. Coxe for the appel-lant, and by Hon. F. P. Stanton for the appel-

No. 101. The United States, plaintiffs, vs. William G. Shackleford. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court or the record and printed arguments, by Mr. Attorney General Cushing for the plaintiffs and by Hon. W. L. Underwood for the defendant. No. 102. Charles McMicken, appellant, es. Franklin Perin. The argument of this cause was commenced by Hon. John Henderson for

the appellant. Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 oclock.

FRIDAY, May 2, 1850. Hon. Abram Wakeman of New York, George Gale, esq., of Wisconsin, and Wm. L. Burt, esq., of Massachusetts, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

No. 239. Robert Hudgins et al., appellants es. John L. Hudgins's assignee, and No. 240. Elliott W. Hudgins et al., appel-lants, es. Samuel Hudgins. The motion to dis miss these causes was argued by Messra. Rob-

inson and Patton in support thereof, and by Messrs. Lyons and R. Johnson in opposition No. 102. Charles McMicken, appellant, es

Franklin Perin. The argument of this cause was continued by Hon. John Henderson for the appellant, and by Hon. J. M. Smiley for

Adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock.

THE CAMELS COMING .- A letter dated on board the United States storeship Supply, at Kingston, Jamaica, April 15th says:

"The cargo (camels) is all well. We have only lost one camel, a female. We hope to and them all right in the course of two weeks." The Supply left Smyrns about the 15th of February. Her destination in this country is Indianola, Texas, we believe.

Brevet Captain Edmund L. F. Hardcastle, Corps of Topographical Engineers, and Second Lieutenant William A. B. Jones, first cavalry, have resigned their commissions in

CAMILLE-A second examination of this play has not only confirmed the great impresions of the first, but increased our convicti of the great genius of Miss Heron.

What was but passion's sigh before, Has since been turned to reason's vow And though I seemed to love thee more, Trust me, I love thee better now.

Not with a view to detect faults, but with attention riveted like the analyzing chemist, we watched every change every ingredient. All was consistent, truthful, natural. Never were the diannostics of consumption more un erringly developed from stage to stage by the real sufferer to the physician's eye than feigned by this accomplished artiste. Nothing could exceed its painful accuracy. Nor were the alterations of passionate tenderness, devoted self sacrifice, penitent anguish, and heartrending grief, one atom less perfect. And all with a truthfulness we have never seen before. Not a vestige of stale usage-nor a trace of the schools could be discovered. Her grace was not that of the dancing master, nor her elecution that of the rhetorician. Nature was her only model, whether in passion, tenderness,

Tears from eyes reversed to the melting mood, and intense observance even from the wildest, was the homage paid to her genius involuntarily and by all. There are not in the play many other charceters than Camille that call for the critic's attention or elicit the actor's skill; yet we cannot omit our warmest commendation to Mr. Thayer nor his Armand in command of the Nicaraguan army. Nicaragua Duval. Like the heroine's his acting was free from all the dull tricks of customs. It was grants from this country as we had to receive earnest and emphatic. It was real. Older stagers may learn much from this young actor. Balize Register April 23.

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AS the honor to announce that she will give an entertainment, to consist of varied Re-ons selected from the most admired English

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At Columbus the C. O. Railroad trains connect with the fast trains of the Little Microsi Resilvand.

with the fast trains of the Little Miami Railroad to Xenia, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, etc. At Xenia (on Little Miami Railroad) connection is formed with the trains through Dayton, to INDI ANAPOLIS, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Chicago

ANAPOLIS, Terre Haute, Larayette, Unicaga Rock Island, St. Louis, etc.

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226; New Orleans, 331, etc.

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attention to business matters at Washington which may be intrusted to their care by gentlemen of the profession and claimants, in the city of New York, or elsewhere in any part of the They may be consulted at any time, personally

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N. B .- J. C. Devereux is a Commissioner of the Court of Claims. Feb 7-3tawtfif NEW GROCERY, WINE AND LIQUOR

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SATISFACTORY INFORMATION HAV-ing been obtained as to the terms on which suitable coal can be procured for the supply of the year, the Board of Directors, in fulfilment of the promise given in their Circular of the 14th ultimo, have now the pleasure to state that they are enabled to make a corresponding reduction in the price of Gas Accordingly, a discount of twelve and a half per cent, will be allowed upon all pills for Gas consumed after the 30th of June next (the expiration of the present quarter,) if paid at the office of the Company within five days from the date of presentation

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